furnish full details.

I submit for your especial consideration, whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

structing the Pacific Railroad, and this sugincreasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. 1 propose having prepared and laid before you, at an early day, some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this supject -The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and improving the Illinois river, is presented of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last I have caused the Department of Agriculture in the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informed me that within the period of a few months this Department has established an exboth at home and abroad, which promise to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent im- vizprovements in agriculture in the Introduction gely, seeds, cereals plants, and cuttings and has already published and liberally diffused laboratory. The creation of this Department was for the immediate benefit of a large class of liberal basis upon which it has been organfriends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclasaid to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which otherwise provide for colonizing free colored peris of certain durability. The generation pass sons, with their own consent, at any place or places eth away and another generation cometh, but without the United States. the earth abideth forever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's existed; without Slavery, it could not continue. tent and its variety of climate, and production brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

beg to repeat: "One section of our country be-lieves slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution and the law for suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry, legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over each. This, I think, can not be perfeetly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before .--The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppress ed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered not separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws are among friends? Supp se you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide.— Trace through from East to West, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines over which people may walk back and forth without any conscious-

tion would ever be made to take its place.
Lat there is another difficulty. The great intor bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by e British dominions, west by the Rocky Mounins, and south by the line along which the culour first National Country and we shall be overwhelmed with the gritude of the prospect presented; and yet this in has no sea-coast, touches no ocean any blere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New Orank, to South America and Africa by New Orank, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous rade regulations. And this is true wherever the dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it

ties. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will between the now free and slave country, or place it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon south of Kentucky, or North of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispen-I submit a statement of the proceedings of to inhabit this vast interior region. Which of the 133, New York and New Jersey each 80, and two the commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of congests the carliest completion of the road, and this sugalso the favorable action of Congress upon the be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less no one of them is equal to some other parts of our projects now pending before them for enlarg- interested in these communications to and through | country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense projects now pending before them for energy interested in these communications to and ing the capacities of the great canals in New them to the great outside world. They, too, and population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find its West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes, it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it would ere long force reunion, however much blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to our selves, to the passing generations of men, and it in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary can not, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In the view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory of the

Constitution of the United States: Resideed, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Con- increase. gress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, tensive system of correspondence and exchange as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all of which Articles, when ratified by threefourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as a part or parts of the said Constitution,

ARTICLE-Every State wherein Slavery now of new products, and in the collection of the exists, which shall abolish the same therein at any agricultural statistics of several States. Also time or times before the first day of January, in the evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, that it will soon be prepared to distribute lar- year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to-wit:

The President of the United States shall deliver much valuable information in anticipation of a to every such State bonds of the United States, population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can more elaborate report, which will in due time bearing interest at the rate of - for each slave be furnished, embracing some valuable tests shown to have been therein by the Eighth Census of in chemicals science now in progress in the United States, and said bonds to bel delivered to such States by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as our most vauable citizens and I trust that the within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of ized will not only meet your approbation, but its delivery as aforesaid and afterward. Any that it will realize at no distant day all the State having received bonds as aforesaid, and affondest anticipations of its most sanguine terward introducing or tolerating slavery therein. to-day without paying anything on either princieived, or the value thereof, and all the interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE .- All slaves who shall have enjoyed acmation was issued by the Excutive, a copy of tual freedom, by the chances of the war, at any which is herewith submitted. In accordance time before the end of the rebellion, shall be for with the purpose expressed in the second para- ever free; but all owners of such, who shall not graph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "Compensated Emancipation." A nation may be said to consist of its.

A nation may be said to consist of its. slave shall be twice accounted for.
ARTICLE.—Congress may appropriate money and

surface which is owned and inhabited by the Among the friends of the Union there is great di-people of the United States is well adapted to versity of sentiment and of policy in regard to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variate of alimate and production sation; some would abolish it gradually, and with a sation; some would abolish it gradually, and with are of advantage in this age for one people, from us, and some would retain them with us; and compensation; some would remove the freed people whatever they might have been in former ages. there are yet other minor diversities. Because of Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession, we should harmonize and act together. This would In my Inaugural Address, I briefly pointed out the enemies of the Union. These articles are inthe total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the difference between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which, therefore, I emancipation will follow, at least in several of the list that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I

I. The emancipation. 2. The length of time for consummating (thirty

even years); and.

3. The compensation. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement; in fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measare will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant at all by the other. Physically speaking, we can-destitution which must largely attend immediate very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual easure is both just and economical is certain.

the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said that in I a little more than one-third of its length are the people of the South are no more responsible for than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use-all of us use-cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in The District has more than one free colored peraces of their presence. No part of this line can be had any more difficult to pass by writing it down has been more responsible than the North for its to Congress, I believe it has never presented the on paper or parchment as a national boundary. - continuace. If, then, for a common object, this fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that is be part of the seceding section the obligations of done at a common charge? And if with less he Fugitive Slave clause, along with all oth-r constitutional obligations upon the section sected from, while I should expect no treaty stipto do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the slave of corn and cotton, meets, and which includes of of Virginia part of Tennessee, all of Kencky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsia, Illist, Missouri, Kansas, Lawa Missouri, Kansas, Kansas, Lawa Missouri, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansas, Kansa is, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the would be a prudent and economical measure. Cerrritories of Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of tainly, it is not so easy to pay something as it is to olorado, has about ten millions of people, and pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to revented by any political folly or mistake. It pay any sum, when we are able, than it is to pay antains more than one third of the country owned it before we are able. The war requires them at the United States, certainly, more than one once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensillion of square miles. If half as populous as sated emancipation, of course, would be large, but lassachusetts already is, it would have more than it would require no ready cash, nor bonds, even, venty-five millions of people. A glance at the any faster than the emancipation progresses. This ap shows that, territorially speaking, it is the coat body of the Republic. The other parts are at marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sping west from the Rocky Mountains to the saife being the deepest and also the richest in additional authority and, not only so, but the increase of our population of the whites in the district is from the Census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the share the burden, instead of 31,000,000, as now; and, not only so, but the increase of our population of the National authority and excloped resources. In the production of pro-tisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from the period as rapidly as before, because our territhe period as rapidly as before, because our territory, this great interior region is naturally one of most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and a so the large and rapidly increasing appropriate in the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first National Census in 1790, until that of 1860, we also the large and rapidly increasing appropriate in the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first National Census in 1790, until that of 1860, which is a superior of the region is naturally one of the region is natu s so the large and rapidly increasing amount of its we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,-

then, we are at some time to be as populous as Eu- force. rope, how soon? As to when this may be, we can any place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government, foreign to them. dge by the past and the present. As to when it These outlets, east, west, and south, are indispen-sable to the well being of the people inhabiting and square mile. Massachusefts has 167, Rhode Island that people and their successors forever. True to The States already above the European average,

population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:

1790-3,929,827. 1800-5,305,937-35:02 per cent. ratio of increase. 1810-7,239,814-36.45 per cent. ratio of increase. 1820-9,639,131-34.13 per cent. ratio of increase. 1830-12,866,020-33.49 per cent. ratio of increase. 1840-17,089,453-32.37 per cent. ratio of increase. 1850-23,191,876-35.87 per cent. ratio of increase. 1860-31,444,790-35.58 per cent. ratio of increase.

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent, in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase, at no one of these seven periods, is either two percent. below or two per cent, above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable, the law of

Assuming that it will centime, it gives the following results; 1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,267,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,-526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1630, say about 1925-our territory, at 731/2 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000, and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the loubt that the extent of it would be very great and

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of the population and proportionately of the wealth of the untry. With this, we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts without it, If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent, per annum, simple interest, from the end of our Revolutionary struggle till pal or interest, each man of us would swe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt .-Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than the unpaid intime in this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what by a different policy we should to pay now, when the number is but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan-and then the latter will cost no blood; no precious

life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in a property sense, belong to loval owners. and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, insomuch as it comes be a compromise among the friends and not with to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people

As to the first article, the main points are: wish to say there is an objection arged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is lagely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races both races for the should attend the spares both races for the spares for t present men should after nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time

and eternity.

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers.— Logically, there is neither more nor less of it— Emancipation, even, without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the emancipation in localities where their numbers are customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market; increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the sup-ply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand of, and wages for, white labor. slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless, some of those who are forth and cover the whole land. Are they not alto pay and not to receive, will object; yet that the ready in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the The liberation of the Slaves is the destruction of property; property acquired by descent or purchase one colored to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

There are many communities now having more this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, are all in this condition. presence of free colored persons as one of its

But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people to some extent have fired North from bondage, and now perhaps from both bondage and destitution: but if gradual emancipation or deportation be adopted, they will have neithar to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured and the freed men in turn will gladly give their lathem in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race.

This proposition can be trusted to the natural interest involved, and in any event, can not the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory in any in this district last spring?

What I have said of the proportion of free col-ored persons to the whites in the district is from consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor the proceedings under the Prelamation of September 22d, 1862, will be stayed because of the recommen-dation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay

'It is most likely-very likely-that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It can not become such without the concurrence of, first, two thirds of Congress, and afterward three fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue carnest-

ness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefi-

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects?— We can succeed only by concert. It is not "Can any of us imagine better," but "Can we all do better?" Object wheresoever is possible, still the ques-

tion recurs, "Can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to tormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion .-As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then

we shall save our country.

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this, we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed. This could not fail.

The way is plain-peaceful-generous-just-a way, which, if followed, the world will forever ap. plaud, and God must forever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

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This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of

life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug one has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, protending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla,

or any thing else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatevcr. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtue: which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be ju ficiously taken according to directions on

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has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

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